# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4126 號六十二百一千四第 日五初月二十唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1871. 二月廿五日 英正千八百七十一年 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

Jan. 24, CARMARTHENSHIRE, Brit. ship, 812, Watson, Shanghai 16th Jan., Ballast.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Jan. 24, COMPETITOR, Brit. ship, 784, E. Matthews, Whampoa 23rd January, Merchandise and General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Jan. 24, BURLINGTON, Brit. bk., 485, Sachsze, Saigon 1st January, 10,600 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

## Departures.

Jan. 24, SIN NANZING, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 24, LOA, for Canton.
Jan. 24, CLARA HAUGHEAVE, for Manila.
Jan. 24, PAULISTA, for Manila.
Jan. 24, MINA, for Manila.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 24TH JANUARY.

*Norseman*, for Bangkok.

## Passengers.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. steamship *Behar*, to-day, at noon,—

FIRST CLASS.

For Singapore.—Mr. A. N. C. King.
For Bombay.—Mrs. Blake.
For Gibraltar.—Signor Pedro Casa.
For Suez.—Messrs. L. B. Stone and P. Shorsberger.
For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell, 3 children and 1 European servant.

SECOND CLASS.

For Melbourne.—Mr. James Bruce.
For Southampton.—Messrs. Gregory and Fitzgerald.

Per *Carmarthenshire*, from Shanghai,—1 European.

## Reports.

The British bark *Burlington*, from Saigon on the 1st January, reports light N.E. monsoon the whole passage.

## Auction Sales To-day.

*None.*


FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS DOUBLE HOUSE in Queen's Road East, containing 8 comfortable Rooms, and Offices, &c., with a detached GODOWN adjoining of about 700 Tons capacity. Rent of the whole $100 per mensem, or the Houses and Godowns can be let separately on moderate terms. Possession on 1st March proximo. Apply to

H. W. DAVIS,
*Spring Gardens.*

1m 139 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.

COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
" Brass, Brass " " Brass "
" Lead, Lead " " Lead "
" Iron, Iron " " Iron "
" Zinc, Zinc " "

Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
" Water Closet and Washband Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washband Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.
*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,* Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH.

Gabriel's Comfite Tooth Paste.....Price 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder..... 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's White Guttapercha Enamel... 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Osteo Enamel Stopping..... 5s. 0d.
Gabriel's Odontalgique Essence..... 5s. 0d.

Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
With Directions for Personal Use.

Manufactured only by
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH

May have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, (which do not prove satisfactory,) at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

**All letters to be addressed to 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. [Sept. 7

6m 1636]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

*Foreign Attachment.*

*Between* BURJORJEE COWASJEE, *Plaintiff,* AND SOMJEEBHOY VIRAM, *Defendant.*

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Colony, at the suit of the above-named BURJORJEE COWASJEE against the above-named SOMJEEBHOY VIRAM, to recover the sum of *One thousand and Ten Dollars and Twenty-three Cents*, money due from the defendant to the plaintiff on a promissory-note made or Bill drawn by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, and for freight on certain goods carried by the plaintiff at the request of the defendant and for work done and services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request, and it being alleged that the said SOMJEEBHOY VIRAM does not reside within this Island, or its dependencies a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the *Eighth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one*, wherein Jan Mahomed Somjee, of Hongkong, Merchant, Sorabjee Rustomjee, of Hongkong, Broker, and Homunujee Bezonjee Dantra, of Hongkong, Medical Practitioner, are Garnishees.

NOTICE is hereby given thereof and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said SOMJEEBHOY VIRAM or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in actions at law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this 21st day of January, A.D., 1871.

EDMUND SHARP,
*Plaintiff's Attorney.*

1m 146]


## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—

Chairman—R. ROWETT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Bellisle, Esq. — H. B. Lechler, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. — Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Halland, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joest, Esq.

*Managers:*—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE.

MR. VICTOR KRESSER having retired from the Chief Management of the Corporation, the undersigned has this day assumed charge.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
*Acting Chief Manager.*

1m 3 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders, held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*

tf 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 15% (*Fifteen per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*

1m 123 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers,*
*Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.*

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.

*Have for Sale, ex "Corea," and other late arrivals.*

COPPER and Japanned Masthead and Anchor LAMPS.
Solar Ship LAMPS.
Kerosine Table and Lobby LAMPS.
Water GAUGES.
Gauge COCKS.
Bourdon's Patent Pressure GAUGES.
Salters Sportsman's BALANCES.
Brass Sunk Slide BOLTS.
Round, Flat and Bull's Eye LIGHTS.
Deck LIGHTS.
Cut TUMBLERS and GLASSWARE, in every variety.
CROCKERYWARE, Electro PLATED WARE.
Coal SCOOPS, *for* Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Copying PRESSES.
Coloured GLASS, plain and figured.
Wrought Iron NAILS. Copper Boat NAILS.
Tinned TACKS.
Finest Ground COFFEE, in 1 lb., 2 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs. tins.
BASS'S ALE, in quarts and pints, by Cameron and Saunders.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
Aitken's Falkirk ALE, in quarts and pints.
do. do. in hogsheads.
Guinness's STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Jeffrey's ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.
Hunt's PORT WINE.
SHERRY, CLARET, Sparkling MOSELLE Nonpareil.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Monopole, in quarts and pints.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Grand Vin Royal, in quarts and pints.
HOCK HOCHHEIM, LIEBFRAUMILCH.
MOSELLE WINNINGEN.
MAHCOBEUNN.
Seltzer WATER, in Hampers of 25 bottles.
Hubbuck's Raw and Boiled OIL.
do. White Zinc PAINT.
An Invoice of Smith and Wallstood's House and Office STOVES.

181 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE new and fast Sailing Cutter Yacht *Anna*, 20 Tons.

Apply at the PRAYA HOTEL.

tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail*."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. B. HOLLAND,
*Sole Proprietor.*

BOWLING ALLEYS.
BILLIARD ROOM.
RIFLE GALLERY.
MUSIC ROOM.
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.
NEW BEDROOMS.
AND LIBRARY.

2101] [Dec. 2

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

*Directors:*—

The Hon. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

*Secretary,*—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

*Bankers,*—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

*Agents,*—

Swatow, Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy, " ELLIS & Co.
Foochow, " OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo, " DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo, " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki, " ALT & Co.
Yokohama, " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé, " BROWNE & Co.
Saigon, " HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN.
Singapore, " GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang, " A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin, " JOHN HANKS, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*

48, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

*Board of Directors,*—

S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

*Bankers,*—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

*Auditors,*—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

*Head Office,*—
HONGKONG.

*Secretaries,*—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*

tf 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half Yearly Interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.

Warrants, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, by Shareholders not already in receipt of same.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers.*

1m 4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
*Secretary.*

tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remoral them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at

(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
*Secretary.*

tf 668 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressely for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hamilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can b attached for that purpose.

Apply to
ED. NORTON.

tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

PILOT BOAT.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE "*MARIA JANE*," 78 Tons Measurement, (will carry about 100 Tons, on 7 feet draft); length over all 85 feet, Beam 19 feet 6 in., Depth 7 feet.

This smart little Craft (Rebuilt and Metalled in February, 1870, at a cost of $4,000), will be sold at Auction, on

*Wednesday, the 1st of February,*
if not previously disposed of privately.

THOMPSON & Co.,
*Auctioneers.*

151 101]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract),

*TO-MORROW,*
the 26th January, 1871, at 11 A.M.,

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH, comprising BOILERS, ENGINES, LATHES, Drilling MACHINES, STOCKS and DIES, Brass and Iron CASTINGS, FURNACES, PUMPS, TOOLS, VICES; Sheet, Round, Square, and Flat IRON; Square, Round, Octagonal, and Spring STEEL; PUNCHES; MOVEABLE FORGES with Blowers; Moulders, Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' TOOLS, PIPING, CRUCIBLES, NAILS, SCREWS, CHAINS, ROPE, BLOCKS, PULLEYS, BOATS, 15 Tons English COKE, &c., &c., &c.

The whole will be first offered in one lot, and if unsold, will be put up separately, as per catalogue.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

124 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

*TO-MORROW,*
the 26th January, 1871, at noon,
At the Godowns of Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co., Wanchi,—

*(On account of the concerned),*
A quantity of MANILA SUGAR,
*(More or less Damaged by Sea Water).*

*Also,*
4,000 to 6,000 Piculs Sound MANILA SUGAR.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

THOMAS WALLACE,
*Auctioneer.*

132 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Trustee of Mr. LANGDON DAVIES' Estate, to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously sold by Private Contract), on

*FRIDAY,*
the 27th January, 1871, at noon,—

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the *China Magazine* Office, comprising PRINTING PRESSES of various sizes, Copper-plate PRINTING PRESSES, FOUNTS of TYPE, White and Coloured PRINTING PAPER, PAPER PRESS and CUTTER, CAMERAS, GLASS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Several vols. "China Magazine," Tennyson's WORKS, DICTIONARIES, &c., any right and interest which the Trustee may have in "The China Magazine," "Notes and Queries," and "The Far East Diary." Office FITTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all fault and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

84 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on

*THURSDAY,*
the 9th day of February, 1871, at noon, precisely,—

The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which with few exceptions is of the best English make, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bed-Room SUITES, Italian Walnut Loo TABLES, Do. COUCHES and CHAIRS in green rep, Mahogany Dining and Library CHAIRS and COUCH in Morocco Leather, Mahogany Dressing TABLES with large Swing Glasses, Do. Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Mahogany Double winged WARDROBES with glass plate doors, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

A Walnut Cottage PIANO, by Middleton & Co., of London.

*Also,*

A full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Sherwood, of Calcutta, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 6th February.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*

56 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., to offer by Public Auction, at their office, Aberdeen Street,

*On an early day in February next,*
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—

The Steamship
"*LIGHTNING,*"

as she now lies at anchor at Whampoa, with Sails, standing and running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, Pumps, Warps, &c., all complete and in good order.

Register Tonnage, 678 Tons.
Carrying Capacity, 460 Tons, general cargo.
Coal Bunkers, 200 Tons.
Two Engines Direct Acting of 180 H.P., and Two Boilers, built by Maudslay & Co.
Consumption of Coals 18 to 20 Tons for 24 Hours, at a speed of 10 Knots.
Length over all, 205 feet.
Breadth, ..... 25.9.
Depth, ..... 19.3.

For further particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the Hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.

CHARLES H. MORGAN,
*Auctioneer.*

99 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to offer for Sale by Public Auction, at 3½ P.M. on the 1st March,—(unless previously disposed of by private contract),

The Company's Iron Screw Steamer
"*NORNA,*"

Register Tonnage of Ship.....613
" " Engine Room, &c.....356
Total Tonnage.....969

Draught of water when loaded, 15 feet.
Description of Engines—Direct, with Gearing.
Horse Power, 280 nominal.

The Boilers were recently fitted with a complete set of new Tubes and Tube Plates.

A complete Inventory can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of transfer. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchaser.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
*Auctioneer.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1871. [97

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

*TO-MORROW,*
the 26th January, 1871, at noon,
*At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,*—

3 Cases White LINEN.
Coloured FLANNELS.
50 Boxes CANDLES.
5 Cases MACCARONI.
Cases, each 3 doz. SHERRY.
Cases PORT.
Cases CHAMPAGNE.
Cases BRANDY.
TOBACCO.

An Invoice of STATIONERY.

A small assortment of JAPANESE WARE, also one HOUSE BOAT, with awning, sails, oars, &c., complete.

And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*

160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

H. JURGENS & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction,

*TO MORROW,*
the 26th day of January, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Praya, at 2 P.M.

A fine collection of JAPAN WARE, comprising Large and Small VASES, TOILET SETS, Breakfast and Dinner SERVICES, CUPS and SAUCERS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

152 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, on

*FRIDAY,*
the 27th day of January, 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises,—

That spacious and pleasantly situated HOUSE (now in the occupation of A. H. PRICE, Esq.) just in rear of the Albany, built on the North-eastern section of Inland lot No. 648, with out-offices, two stall stable, &c.

The HOUSE contains on the Ground Floor, Dining Room, Spare Room, Wine and Servants' Rooms. On the first floor, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, three Bedrooms, Dressing Room, and three Bath Rooms. Water and Gas laid on.

The house has recently been put in thorough repair.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the deed of transfer. All purchases of transfer to be paid by the purchaser. The property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*

57. Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road*, on

*MONDAY,*
the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.,

A large and handsome assortment of superior Nagasaki JARS, VASES, STATUETTES, NESTS of BOWLS and BOXES, SALVERS, Punch BOWLS; Dinner, Dessert and Tea SERVICES, also a quantity of Lacquered and other CURIOS.

159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

*TUESDAY,*
the 31st day of January, 1871, at noon, on board.—

The British Three-masted Lorcha
"*STAG,*"

of 3,000 piculs capacity, built of teak, as she now lies in this harbor, off Wanchi, with all her appurtenances.

For further particulars or inventory, apply to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer. Expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*

145 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

*WEDNESDAY,*
the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,
H.M. Gun-boat "*BOUNCER,*"

60 Horse Power, with her complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.

*Also,*
H.M. Gun-boat "*WATCHFUL,*"
40 Horse Power.

*And,*

1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40-H.P. do.
2 each 30-H.P. Engines.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*

2259 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late F. L. HAZELAND, Esq., The Albany, on

*WEDNESDAY,*
the 1st day of February, 1871, at noon,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Drawing-room SUITES, Dinning and Bedroom SUITES, Marble-top Centre TABLE, TEAPOYS, Pier GLASSES, Cheval GLASS, Marble TIMEPIECES, GASALIERS and BRACKETS, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, Plated WARE, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

A PONY, SADDLE and BRIDLE.

*And,*

A PIANO.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*

161 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late JOHN TOWNSEND, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

*THURSDAY,*
the 9th February, 1871, at 3 P.M.,

Those two substantially built HOUSES, Nos. 10 and 12, Shelley Street, built on Section B of Inland Lot 124, at present let at a rental of $40 per month cash. Gas and Water laid on. The House No. 12 has also a well of good water. Each House has four Rooms, Bath Room and Out Offices. Both Houses are in good condition, having recently had new floors in the lower rooms.

Crown Rent $18.24, per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
*Auctioneer.*

148 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1871.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Secretaryship of the above-named Company will shortly become Vacant, and applications for the appointment will be received at the Company's Head Office until the first day of March next.

By order,
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*

39d 138 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ended 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*

2m 89 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.

N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*

3m 1998 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be Two per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.*

tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

AN English PHAETON, built by Mulliner, of Leamington. Shifting hood, also converts into a waggonette or back-to-back dog cart, fitted with pole and shafts, weight 600 lbs. Also a light double Harness made by Wilkinson & Kidd. Price for the Lot $900. All made to order expressly for use in this climate, and have been used but a few times.

Apply at the Office of RUSSELL & Co.

14d 83 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
*Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.*

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves..... $0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins..... 0.75 each.
12 " ..... 1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits,... 0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits..... 0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

COOKING RANGES.

YACHT STOVES.

CRUCIBLES.

CHOCOLATE SANTE, &c.

SPICED SALMON.

STRAWBERRIES.

SAUSAGES.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.

CROQUET.

SADDLERY.

NEW NOVELS.

RACQUETS.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

COFFEE MACHINES.

EUREKAS.

RUGS.

SHOT.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

CATS.

HAY.

BREECHLOADERS.

CARPETS.

SNIDER CARTRIDGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1561 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

*Just landed, ex "Esmeralda."*

BEST WESTPHALIAN HAMS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 60 Hongkong, 11th January, 1871.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
*Corner of Elgin and Stanley Streets,*
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT,
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

*N.B.*—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.

tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE GRAND IMPERIAL CIRCUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE Director of the above CIRCUS has the honor to inform the Public of Hongkong, that having obtained permission to erect a Tent on the Cricket Ground, a Series of Performances will be given hereafter for the Amusement of the Europeans of this place. The Tent on Possession Point being now ready, Performances for the Chinese Population and all nationalities are now given

EVERY NIGHT
*At Nine o'clock,*
Sunday Excepted,
until the New Tent on the Cricket Ground be completed.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold Four Persons..... $12.00
Reserved Seats..... 3.00
First Circle..... 2.00
Gallery..... 1.00

Tickets may be obtained at the "ORIENTAL HOTEL," every day till 4 o'clock P.M., after which time applications must be made at the CIRCUS.

153 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SOULIE has the honor to announce that he is prepared to give lessons in horsemanship to persons of either sex, and that he will during his stay in Hongkong render the most indomitable horses perfectly tractable.

Terms for the above are made by special agreement in each case.

tf 138 Hongkong, 25th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, under the style of ALT & Co., expired by effluxion of time on December 31st, 1870, on which date our interest and responsibility in the firm ceased.

All liabilities will be discharged, and all debts collected, by Mr. W. J. ALT, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

Mr. H. J. HUNT will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Nagasaki.

Mr. MOURILYAN will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Hiogo, Osaka.

W. J. ALT.
RICHARD LINDAU.

Nagasaki and Hiogo, Osaka, January 14th, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the same style and firm as heretofore.

H. J. HUNT.
F. HELLYER.

Nagasaki, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the style and firm of MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

W. MOURILYAN.
CHARLES A. HEIMANN.

Hiogo, Osaka, January, 1871.

THE business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has been transferred to MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

C. A. HEIMANN & Co.

3m 155 Hiogo, January, 1871.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for any deb

NOW READY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK,

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" RIDGE & Co. Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

NOTICE.

THE Telegraph having been opened to Singapore, Arrangements have in consequence been made to supply Subscribers to the *Daily Press* with the telegrams as early as possible after the arrival of steamers from that place, in the same manner as the late Telegrams have *heretofore been supplied* after the arrival of the mail steamers, and it is requested that coolies be sent for them with the "*Daily Press* Extra" cards, already in Subscribers' hands.

W. H. BELL.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on 24th January, EDUARDO M. DINEGRO, Esq., of Lima, aged 29.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.55.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1871.

THE report of the Colonial Surgeon on the health of the Colony during 1870, which is published in Saturday's *Gazette*, is, as might be expected, a very valuable paper. The statistics annexed are very full, and the conclusions drawn from the returns and from Dr. MURRAY's experience are of course extremely interesting. The sanitary condition of Hongkong would seem to be on the whole improving steadily, and but for an unusual prevalence of fever in the early part of the summer, and the late spread of small-pox probably still more satisfactory results might have been arrived at. Dr. MURRAY combats the ordinarily received opinion that the increase of fever last year was due to the cuttings in the hill side, and the spreading of the cut soil over the roads which were being repaired. He believes it was the result of the small rain fall in those early summer months, and supports his conclusion by noticing that no sooner did rain fall, on the 3rd of August, in sufficient quantity to wash out the sewers, than a marked amelioration took place. This result most people would have expected to follow, but it does not negative the fact that cases of fever were numerous in the neighbourhood of those cuttings, a fact which is not rendered less significant by the argument that fever was absent in certain other localities, supposed by Dr. MURRAY to be "equally exposed to the supposed exhalations." That it occurred in other places where there had been no such cuttings is a sufficient reason for seeking another explanation of some portion of the phenomenon, but the proportion of cases in the neighbourhood of cuttings to those removed from them, combined with the very small chance that so many of the former spots would be affected in preference to the latter, proves pretty conclusively that there must have been some inherent causative influence in the cuttings to produce the effect. Still there can be no doubt at all that the cause assigned by Dr. MURRAY had a great deal to do with the matter, and this principally in consequence of the wretched state of the drainage of the Colony, which he justly condemns. The drains are unquestionably "a source of disease and death," but when a Government has to dress the Police and build a Pokfulum reservoir, what money or thought can it spare in order to preserve the health and the lives of residents? With regard to small pox, the report states that it began to appear in December, and during that month fourteen cases were admitted to the Civil Hospital, and forty-six to the Seamen's Hospital, while seven had occurred in the gaol. Since the beginning of the year, "the disease," continues the report, "has been rapidly approaching an epidemic form, in spite of every precaution taken by the police to prevent it spreading." The Colonial Surgeon omits to state whether the precautions of the police have been more particularly exemplified in the conveyance of numerous sick persons to Hospital in public chairs, or in the selection of a suitable spot in the town, in which to domicile the small-pox patients of the Hospital. The rate of mortality in the Police Force, appears to have been higher than in 1869, and somewhat the average, while that amongst the troops serving here was also above the rate in 1869, and considerably above the rate in the Police Force. Doctor MURRAY has very little satisfaction in referring to the Government Civil Hospital, for though its management under Dr. YOUNG's superintendence has been excellent, the building is excessively ill adapted for the accommodation of the number of patients who have to be received into it. Its size and construction are both inadequate, and it is therefore matter for congratulation that the death-rate has been lower than that in 1869, though it has exceeded that in 1868. The general mortality has been below the average, except in the case of coloured persons. Tables furnished by Dr. ADAMS regarding the working of the Seamen's Hospital, show exceedingly satisfactory results, the percentage of deaths upon cases treated being only 6·9, against 8·7 in 1869, 14.875 in 1861, and intermediate figures in the intermediate years. Four deaths took place in gaol, one from sun-stroke, and the rest from fever. The report characterises the building as "neatness itself" and the institution as "a model of good order and perfect discipline, combined with as much kindness and consideration as the control of such a number of criminals will admit of." Such a model it must remain "as long as its management continues in the able hands of Mr. DOUGLAS."

Dr. MURRAY next deals with the question of the Lock Hospital and the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, not at great length, because, as he explains, he has already entered into the matter very fully in his last annual report. He finds a great improvement to have taken place during the year in the proportion of the cases in which disease was contracted in the colony to the total admissions to the Hospitals. Appended to the report are letters from Dr. POTTINGER, Deputy Inspector General of the Naval Hospital, and from Surgeon RAMSAY of the 75th Regiment, both of whom lay great stress on the present immunity of the Colony from contagious disease, contrasting it will the state of things which existed formerly. Portions of letters from various medical gentlemen are embodied in the report, testifying to the skill which Dr. MURRAY has shown in performing duties, which, when the shifting nature of the population is taken into consideration, present difficulties of no ordinary magnitude.

The fourth of the series of lectures at the Union Church is to be delivered this evening, by Mr. J. J. Francis, the subject chosen being "Our wars with China."

It is stated that the Viceroy of Canton is the purchaser that the Hongkong Government have in their eye for the Colonial cruiser *Victoria*, the sum spoken of being $7,000. There are thus two diplomatic affairs going on between Hongkong and the Canton Authorities; and it is to be hoped that the *Victoria* negotiations will not clash with those in reference to the illegal squeezes on the salt junks of this Colony.

A Chinese informant mentions that an extraordinary rumour has within the last few days been current among the natives. It has been generally reported that a prize fight is to take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 4.30 p.m. on the Parade Ground, and that the winner is to receive a reward of a thousand dollars. Absurd as the story is, a large number of the Chinese it seems believe it, some embellishing the story by stating that the reward will be given by a merchant captain to any Chinaman whose pugilistic strength may prove superior to that of his apprentice, "who can knock ten bricks to atoms at a blow." As the time of the projected encounter was variously stated, many Chinese made their way yesterday and the day before, to the spot, to catch a glimpse of the fight.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*Jan. 23rd, 1871.*

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

The following individuals were fined for causing obstructions: The occupant of No. 101, Bonham Strand, $5; of No. 50, Wing-Lok Buildings, $10; of No. 50, Ship-street, 50 cents; and of Nos. 3, 5 and 8, Nulleh Lane, $5 each.

YOUTHFUL INFIRMITY.

Chun Afin, a depraved youth of eleven years, was sentenced to 40 hours' solitary confinement for gambling in the streets.

Cheang Akow, 19 years, was fined $1, for the above offence.

Low-yip-chaw, and Yung Akow, adults, were also punished for *al fresco* play, the first one was fined $1, the second was sent to prison for fourteen days.

DESTITUTES.

William Coward, a destitute seaman, was sent to gaol for four days. John Curran, ditto, was sent to keep him company.

BATTERY.

Man Asim and Man Ahong were sent to prison for two months, for assaulting, beating, tying up, and gagging, a man whom they suspected of being in some way connected with the disappearance of one of their relatives.

THOUGH LOST TO SIGHT TO MEMORY DEAR!

Tang Afoo was consigned to the Victoria for four months; by his own confession he had appriated a bundle of garments, the property of a friend, and a clansman, pawned some of them, sold others, and deposited the proceeds in a gambling hell, and there lost sight of them.

## NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### THE "SETTLEMENT" OF THE TIENTSIN DIFFICULTY.

(*Daily Press, January 20th.*)

AN eminent political writer, Mr. DAVID URQUHART, in a work upon the progress of Russian power in Europe, states that if one of the business men of the great European Governments were inclined to be confidential, he would tell the world that foreign transactions have to be considered under three points of view: first, as affecting the Chambers; secondly, as affecting the other powers; and lastly, the case itself. In commenting upon this anomaly, he goes on to observe that, supposing a lawyer into whose hands a case were put, were to argue in this fashion, his language would be plainly this:—"Before I look into its merits, I must consider if someone will make it worth my while to abandon it," and he proceeds to illustrate the evils which must necessarily arise when "such is the rule of the Great Nations in the most solemn matters, and of persons selected as pre-eminent for all the qualities that can adorn a man or preserve a State, and into whose hands is committed the fullest power for the execution of the most sacred functions according to the highest justice."

The above statement, coming from a gentleman deeply versed in political affairs, and who himself held some of the most important diplomatic posts, is of great interest, as throwing light upon the policy which has been persistently adopted at home with regard to China. The opinion of the home public, and the views of other foreign nations, have been most carefully considered. The merits of the question itself have been set aside as scarcely worth a thought. At the present time we see a painful illustration of the working of this principle. The newspapers, which on a question of this kind, are only the reflex of the opinions of the Government, are—as they well may be—unanimous in their doubts as to the genuineness and the efficacy of the reparation which has been granted for the Tientsin Massacre, and they are not insensible to the dangers that may arise in China unless proper satisfaction be obtained. But these facts are set aside entirely in favour of other considerations, some papers even going so far as to congratulate themselves on having escaped from an immense danger in the possibility of a war with China! The article extracted elsewhere from the *Examiner*, is unique in degrading self-humiliation, and is the more striking from its appearance in a paper which usually adopts a very different tone when the honour and *prestige* of the country are at stake. But in the present instance the public is not desirous that any firm action should be adopted, and the Government who cannot but be sensible of the dangers which will be incurred by the course of action which they have decided upon, adopt a false position and work upon the ignorance of the public to make that appear right, which they know to be wrong.

Ignore it, however, as they may, there is no room for doubt as to the results which will be produced by the policy at present adopted. It is working directly for future serious troubles—impressing the Chinese with the belief that foreign nations are afraid to redress any wrong, no matter how grievous it may be, and giving them ample time to mature their plans of future outrage and attack. It is very well for the home papers to indulge in a species of elephantine jocularity concerning the manner in which the difficulty has been settled, but this will not alter the facts of the case, which simply are that, unless a firm front be shown to the Chinese at the present moment, further serious outrages will take place. In saying that the kind of justice which the Chinese have meted out is "circular justice," as is done by the *Daily Telegraph*, or adopting the absurd position taken by the *Examiner*, that we have nothing to do with the way in which the Chinese choose to manage their affairs, there is a want of recognition of the real seriousness of the question which it is somewhat painful to witness. It is surely not a trifling matter that people should be murdered in cold-blood, as was the case at Tientsin; and though it may be amusing to describe everything in China as excessively odd and funny, there is a side of the affair which leaves no room for jocularity, and that is the extreme probability of the non-redress of the Tientsin outrage tempting the Chinese to repeat on a larger scale the experiment, which has proved only too successful.

### NANKIN v. PEKIN.

(*Daily Press, Jan. 23rd.*)

IT appears that the public at home have received a suggestion, which has been made in "Blackwood's Magazine," that a great many of the difficulties connected with our position in China would be done away with if the seat of government were removed from Pekin to Nankin, as something entirely new. So far from such being the case, the suggestion is a very old one in China, the desirability of such a step having been discussed years ago in the local papers. There can be no doubt that if such a measure could be adopted, the government of China would find it far easier to deal with the foreign question than at present; because, by having the seat of government near the centre of foreign trade, it would be able to grant facilities for that trade which would not, as it is now feared, tend to the production of a preponderating influence in the parts of the country where foreigners were settled down, such as might have the effect of strengthening the hands of the particular officials of the district as compared with those in other parts of the Empire, and also as compared with the Pekin Government. Were the capital removed to Nankin, its ancient seat, it would be in the centre of the district where the most important portion of the trade with foreigners is conducted, and there is little doubt that the effect would be that every accession to the strength of the foreign element in China would be a direct addition to the powers of the Government. The jealousy existing between the capital and the provinces has a great deal to do with the reluctance of the Central Government to grant facilities for foreign trade. They are fearful that by so doing they may cause the distant Viceroys, who come into more immediate contact with foreigners, to become too powerful to be longer controlable, and they are consequently anxious to diminish the likelihood of this by keeping down trade at any given place, so far as it is in their power to do so. It is a traditional policy among the Chinese officials not to allow their own trading classes at any given city to become too powerful and wealthy. So soon as any branch of trade appears to be developing in such a way as to be productive of great wealth to those engaged in it, the Mandarins pounce down upon it, and impose restrictions, partly with the object of obtaining revenue, and partly with that of preventing the uprising of a powerful commercial class, which they are wise enough to know would soon become a dangerous opposition to the arbitrary system of government, which they are deeply interested in perpetuating. If such is their policy towards their own subjects, it will be readily conceived that foreigners and foreign trade are looked upon with even greater jealousy; and this fear of the uprising of an influence in the country, which it might be difficult to control, is one of the chief reasons of their obstinate refusal to carry out the existing stipulations of the Treaty and to grant the facilities necessary for the development of foreign trade. The farther the Government is away from the seat of the trade, the greater are their fears of this effect being produced. They are aware that foreign commerce is productive of large inland revenue of which they do not receive any portion, and it is not unnatural that, knowing the unscrupulousness of local officials, they should regard the spread of the trade as likely to diminish the already feeble authority which they are able to exert over their subordinate officers. If, however, the Government itself were in close proximity to the seat of the trade, this influence would no longer be a source of apprehension to them. On the contrary, as the trade became developed and the revenue accruing from it increased, the power of the Central Authorities would be proportionately augmented. At one time it was stated that an idea of moving the seat of Government was actually mooted among the Chinese officials; but it does not appear probable that such a plan will ever be carried out by a Government so conservative in its tendencies as that of China. Something of the effects which would be produced by such a step would now follow the augmentation of the trade in the Northern provinces, and the rapid development of Tientsin has an additional importance on this account. It is greatly to be regretted that there is no export trade at that port to counterbalance the large business now conducted in imports, and probably the Pekin Government could not adopt a wiser step than the opening of some of the coal mines in the neighbourhood, which would also have the immediate effect of adding to the revenue and the resources of the country.

### HONGKONG.

Energetic measures are being taken to bring the subject of the gambling licenses again before the consideration of the Home Government. A memorial on the subject has been prepared, and has already been largely signed. The gambling farm for the present year was put up to auction, and the sum of $15,500 monthly, or $186,000 annually, was the amount realized. This is some $30,000 in excess of the sum previously realized, and the opinion is general that the effect of the licensing system has been to largely increase the vice.

The prosecution with regard to the illegal tax office in this Colony, which levied squeezes on the salt junks, has been abandoned. The Captain Superintendent of Police, who conducted the matter, stated that his reason for abandoning the case was that the Chinese authorities at Canton had admitted that the permits used by the men found squeezing had been issued by the native authorities, and that the matter was, therefore, of a diplomatic nature. The failure of this prosecution opens the door for the Mandarins to levy any amount of squeezes they may like on the trade of Hongkong; as if the authorities here cannot protect Chinese residents from being squeezed actually in the Colony, it will be hopeless for them to look for assistance from the Canton officials who, as is well known, are bent upon levying taxes on the trade of Hongkong. It is also to be much regretted that a diplomatic question should be raised at a time, of all others, when the home Government wishes to keep clear of small complications with China. The better plan would certainly have been to have at first seen what an indictment against the men concerned for obtaining money by intimidation, would have led to; and it would have been time enough to resort to diplomacy when it was clearly ascertained that the men could not be touched by the law. The precedent now offered is of the most dangerous nature.

It is anticipated that the line of telegraph of the Great Northern Company will be laid between Hongkong and Shanghai by the middle of March.

Much sensation has been produced by the sad death of Mr. Dugoval, electrician to the above Company, who shot himself on the night of the 9th instant on board the *Cella*. He had been some days previously in a low state of spirits consequent on family bereavement.

Small-pox continues prevalent. A great outcry was raised on the discovery that some of the patients sent to the Government Civil Hospital, were placed in matsheds some little distance from that place in close proximity to other buildings. On the matter being brought to the cognizance of H.E. the Lieut.-Governor, orders were at once given that future patients should be sent to Stone-cutter's Island.

Mr. F. I. Hazeland, Crown Solicitor, an old resident and generally respected, succumbed on the 21st instant to an illness from which he had some time been suffering.

A very interesting lecture was delivered at the Union Church on the 18th instant by the Rev. Mr. Eitel, of the London Mission, on the subject of the Buddhist Religion.

The Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Murray, has issued his report for the year 1870. He describes the health of the Colony as having on the whole been good, though some fever was produced during the early part of the summer in consequence, in his opinion, of the fall of rain having been much below the average.

### FOOCHOW.

It is reported that the Chinese Christians at and near the above port are taking steps to provide native pastors, and to pay them themselves. This, the *Daily News*, which mentions the circumstance, considers likely to do away with some of the prejudice with which the Chinese regard Missionary labours, stating that though it is not improbable that Christianity to make progress will require the energy of foreigners furthering it, it cannot be denied that "a religion taught by foreign Missionaries, supported by foreign money, and trying to extend a quasi-protectorate over its converts, is one thing; a religion accepted, studied and supported by the Chinese, people themselves, quite another."

The *Cycle* publishes the following translation of a significant report which appears in the *Pekin Gazette*:—

Ying Ku-i, Viceroy of Chékiang and Fukien, reports with respect to the absolute necessity for (improved) muskets and cannon in case of disturbances. Inasmuch as the percussion rifles made by foreigners are of great excellence, such weapons have for some years been purchased. But merely purchasing them does not teach how to manufacture them, and therefore the naval and military forces throughout the provinces are not by any means sufficiently supplied with these arms. To meet the want, the Viceroy, while on the one hand buying for present need, has on the other opened an arsenal. Last year in the eleventh month the Treasurer and Intendant at the head of the Fukien Committee of Safety sent a *wei yuan* to Canton to buy a twenty-horse power steam engine, with steel and iron instruments as required, and to bring them to Fukien. A suitable place has been selected and a building will be raised to be used as a manufactory. Workmen skilled in the necessary branches will be obtained from Shanghai and Hongkong. There is a brevet-colonel named Lai Chang who professed to know all about the manufacture of arms. A former lieutenant-governor of Fukien, by name Pien Pao-ti, ascertained that Lai Chang did really understand the manufacture of muskets, cannon and breech-loaders, so that he could turn them out quite equal to those of foreign construction. The Viceroy thinks of placing Lai Chang in charge of the new arsenal. There is also a certain expectant prefect, by name Huang Wei-hsue, who is most reliable and talented. It is proposed to associate him with Lai Chang in the management, and to provide workmen and assistance according to the requisitions they may make. More steam-power will be necessary. The monthly expenditure will be met out of the customs dues and li-kin. Inasmuch as the enterprise is a perfectly new one, the Viceroy is unable to follow the recognised custom and give an estimate of the expenditure, but for all that, the thing must be done. Accurate accounts will be kept, a person being specially appointed to look after them.

### SHANGHAI.

A curious feature has turned up in connection with the burning of the British Consulate, and is noticed by the *Daily News*. It seems that the Foreign Consulates, at which it has hitherto been supposed the title deeds of land sold to foreigners were deposited, have not been in the habit of obtaining the title deeds to the land registered; but that these, in the majority of cases, have been left with the original native proprietors. Thus here exists the anomaly of two sets of title deeds, for the same property, being in existence. The destruction of the deeds of transfer has done away with one evidence of the alienation of the property; the destruction of the Chinese records in the yamens might complete the catastrophe. This is considered very properly to be an anomaly which should be rectified in all future transfers; and which it might perhaps be wise to remedy, as far as possible, as regards the past.

A Greek has been tried at the mixed Court for stabbing an American. He had a quarrel with him at the Equestrian Circus lately performing at Shanghai, and inflicted a serious wound in the neck. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The body of N'yuen-tsiang (Messrs. Dent and Co.'s old compradore) has been removed to the Canton Guild Hall prior to being sent down to Canton. The procession and ceremonies are described as exceeding anything of the kind before seen in the Model Settlement, even including Takee's funeral some years ago. Arrangements have been made for another volunteer march out and sham fight.

The *Daily News* notes that the new iron bridge ordered by the Municipal Council for the Hongkew Creek, has arrived by the *Alburea*; so that it will be a race which of the two structures—this, or the bridge over Soochow creek—will be first completed. It is stated the Council have gained a considerable pull in one respect. They only paid £1.10s. freight, whereas the Bridge Company paid £2.5s.

"If any one," "says the above paper" is anxious to repeat the "Chang" Soochow giant speculation, an opportunity exists at present, in Shanghai. A Chinaman over 7 feet in height is walking about."

The *Courier* states that on the 7th inst., about 2 a.m., a fire broke out in a house near the Fourth gate, resulting in the loss of seven lives. Three men and three women and a child were burnt. The fire originated in the ground floor, and is believed to have been caused by some clothes being carelessly left too near the clumsy native brazier.

The *N. C. Daily News* has the following amusing paragraph:—

About eighteen months ago, we gave some details of the principle of Chinese criminal jurisprudence, showing that it is conceived less with the design of punishing guilt, than of affording compensation for injury. Chinese law does not punish according to the heinousness of the crime, but to the extent of the harm inflicted. The Mixed Court has often given us instances of this, but never probably a more clear one than on Thursday. The bar-keeper at the Recliet Court was charged with stealing liquor. 200 bottles of sodawater and lemonade, 1½ doz. of brandy, sundry bottles of champagne, sherry and stoutorus had disappeared, and the guilt of the accused was proved to demonstration. Duplicate keys of the store-room were found in his possession, and two bottles of brandy under his bed. The two objects at which European justice would have aimed in the case, would have been to recover the lost property and to punish the thief. But the Chinese Court regards this as a reduplication. Either one of the objects is sufficient. The culprit offered to make good the loss, and the magistrate asked the prosecutor which he would prefer—to receive the money, or to have the culprit bamboed and cangued. As the money of others was in question, the prosecutor thought he would be doing rightly in selecting the first alternative—it an alternative only were offered. But then the prisoner put in a claim for wages due to him, as a set-off; and when this was admitted by the Court, actually pleaded for a New Year's *cumshaw*, and Chên soberly consulted the prosecutor as to his view of the request. The whole thing appears, from our point of view, as outrageous as to be incredible. But, viewed from a Chinese standpoint, the scene is altogether changed. From the moment the compensation for loss is offered and accepted, the injury done by the thief is effaced, and nothing remains to be punished. The servant's own claims then come up as a separate and distinct matter; and are adjudicated upon as such. It is the old tale; in this as in other respects, Chinese civilisation is of the most primitive kind. It has perceived the necessity for affording protection to property; but it has not perceived that the punishment of crime, as such, is a necessary measure of prevention.

### NINGPO.

A Ningpo correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions the death of the old Taotai. His body was sent up to Shanghai for transmission to his native district in Manchuria. It is needless to say the obsequies have been conducted with all Oriental pomp, which means much noise, much mummery, much expenditure, much display, and very much dirt. The members of the family and mourners are supposed not to change their clothes, wash their faces or comb their hair for a given period after the death; so they would be pleasant fellow passengers on board the steamer.

The procession which accompanied the coffin through the city, was simply an exaggeration of that which is described in the case of Pan Nyuen-tsing (Dent and Co.'s compradore); the same programme, on an enlarged scale, but with the additional éclat of a Military Guard. A detachment of the Anglo-Chinese force was drawn up at the yamen as the coffin passed out; and on the wharf, as it was carried on board the steamer.

The old man is said to have died heavily in debt; and had just added to his difficulties by borrowing money to buy for his son an office in Kwangtung—an expenditure which his death renders useless, as Chinese custom obliges the son to retire from official life for three years.

The new Taotai is only acting; and is, according to report, soon to be replaced by an old man of seventy, who is coming down from somewhere North. He seems inclined to make the best of his tenure of office, for he has succeeded in putting the fear of death upon every official, great and small, within his jurisdiction. Peccadilloes are to be hunted out, and accounts verified with minute care. Being Chinese, the officials understand perfectly well what this means, and are said to be preparing, with many groans, to comply with the new comer's wishes.

### KUCHOW.

A correspondent writes from Kuchow in the Chekiang province:—"For a considerable time the garrison of this place has been under constant drill, expecting to be sent to Pekin. There they doubtless expected to win for themselves a name, as one remarked to the writer, when calling at the Mission residence, "If there should be war the foreigners could not 'swallow it'."

But an order has come revoking the former command to send on forces to the capital. Still, there may be an opportunity offered in another quarter for them to display their prowess, and in a better cause than defending the perpetrators of the Tientsin massacre. Within a few days there has come to the officials of this city, from Ngan-hwei province, a request to prepare and send on troops to repel an irruption of banditti from the Kein-long-chian, near P'u-cheng in Hwei-chew-fu. They are said to be robbers who issued from the hills, passed by P'u-cheng, and entered Tsong-an-hien, pillaging in.

The Chi-hien called on the people to resist them, when the robbers, who numbered several thousands, killed him and carried off many citizens, to force them into their ranks. They are styled, as is usual, T'sai-fei. It is probably only an enlarged eruption, such as is continually afflicting the body politic of this mis-ruled country.

The proclamation from the Chinese Government respecting the Tientsin difficulties has reached this city (as I learn from my teacher, who says he saw it being copied), but it has not as yet been posted. Nevertheless the people seem to think the difficulty about settled, and are generally peaceably disposed toward foreigners.

December 22nd.—*Daily News.*

### PEKIN.

All questions of a foreign political nature appear held in abeyance until spring. The opinion is general that had Count Rochechouart adopted a more open policy with his colleagues the past summer, a settlement would have been made with advantage to all foreign interests in China. Nowhere more than here, is the action of the French Minister, in accepting the Tls. 46,000 as indemnity for the losses sustained at Tientsin, so deplored. It is true Count Rochechouart says the business is by do means settled, but the Tsung-li-yamen fully consider it so. War is no uncommon topic here, but all depends on the course pursued by the French Government, during the revision of their Treaty. It is said the "audience question" will be demanded as a *sine qua non*, and three other points are spoken of, as follows:—The navigation of all the watercourses of China up to a maximum of 10 feet draught; the appointment of inland Consuls; and the adoption of a code of laws for Mixed Court trials. Rumor has it that Western enterprise will soon find the ways and means of providing steam land carriage in the north, without the use of rails or appliances so prejudicial to the feelings of the peasantry.—*News Letter.*

## JAPAN.

### YEDDO.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT YEDO.

TWO EUROPEANS WOUNDED.

(*Japan Herald, January 14th.*)

It is barely a month ago that we recorded a dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Oscar Schinne, by some one of the ronins infesting the Tokaido, and then remarked that residents had almost been lulled into a sense of comparative security from assassination by the ill-disposed to foreigners. To day we have to record another—and stronger—proof that we were mistaken, the victims being two Europeans actually in the employ of the Mikado as teachers at the Kaiseijo, or Japanese Government College at Yedo. It appears that last night at about half-past eight Mr. C. H Dallas, and Captain Ring were returning to their quarters at the Kaiseijo from a stroll, and when near the Nipon bashi (the bridge whence all distances in Japan are measured) were attacked by one or two Japanese two-swarded assassins—as usual, from behind. Mr. Ring received a wound on the back of the head, and another cut from the shoulder to the hip, eighteen inches in length, and in some places three inches deep. Mr. Dallas (who was partner in the late firm of Stephenson, Dallas & Co.) was also severely wounded in the back, but not on the head. Unarmed, and without any means of defence at hand, they sought shelter in a neighbouring shop, to which it would appear they were not followed by those who attacked them; and fortunately they had presence of mind to direct that their wounds should be dressed with paper, which effectually prevented much further loss of blood. Word was sent to the Kaiseijo of what had happened, and very many of the students came down to the hut where they lay, bringing with them native physicians, who, after examination of the wounds pronounced them to be mortal. Mr. Wheeler, of the English Legation, however, on his arrival pronounced them not to be necessarily so, though of a dangerous nature.

This morning early the following letter was received in Yokohama.

Messrs. Dallas and Ring were both seriously cut in a street not far from Niponbashi. The wounds have been sewed up by doctors of the Hospital. I don't know the exact nature of the wounds, but hear that the chances of recovery are not sure. I am going presently to see them. They lie near the scene of the accident. In haste.

Yours truly,

O. F. VERBECK.

On the news of the attack arriving this morning, the Government officials here immediately issued the following notification:—

NOTIFICATION.

KANAGAWA,

KENCHO, 14th January, 1871.

To the Editor of the *Daily Japan Herald.*

SIR,—We regret to have to inform you that a telegram has been received by this department from Tokeio, this morning, communicating intelligence of an attack made at about 8.30 p.m. yesterday, by Japanese upon two foreigners, supposed to be British subjects, while passing through Nobacho. The foreigners, whose names are announced as Messrs. C. H. Dallas and Ring, and who are in the employ of the Japanese Government as teachers at the Nauko, are both severely, though not dangerously, wounded.

The Japanese who made the attack escaped, and vigorous measures have been taken to secure their capture. For this purpose all gateways and roads in and about Tokeio are closed and under the control of the military; detectives are busily engaged in searching for the criminals, who will undoubtedly be caught and promptly brought to justice.

KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Just before going to press, we have received a telegram from the English legation at Yedo, stating that the wounded men are progressing favourably, and are anxious that no exaggerated accounts of their condition should be sent home by telegraph.

We are informed that some regulation exists at the Kaisoijo that no foreigner employed there shall permbulate Yedo without guards being in attendance upon him, but seeing that Yedo is open this cannot be regarded otherwise than as supererogatory. Of course until the assassins are captured, it is impossible to learn whether private feud, national hate, or drunken whim prompted the assault, which there is no reason for believing to be otherwise than unprovoked and malicious.

### YOKOHAMA.

The correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes as follows:—

The Japanese talk of a recent trip by the American Minister. It appears that Sir Henry Parkes went down to visit a Prince somewhere near Hiogo. Of course this invitation was heralded near and far; and lo! the day before the British Minister arrived, and the preparations were being made, the American Minister chanced on the scene. The Prince was overcome by the double honor.

Mr. Ross Johnson has taken out another summons for libel against the Editor of the *Japan Mail*; on what grounds the public are as yet in ignorance, but "great fun" is anticipated when the bridle is taken off the lawyers' heads; for the opposing stars have each a similar case on hand. Mr. Barnard leaves for England next mail. May he prosper where he goeth! Smallpox is still raging very heavily, both among foreigners and natives. It has got among the soldiers, and three deaths are reported, while twenty-seven patients are in hospital with it.

### NAGASAKI.

The above paper hears that Lieut. Byng, of H.M.S *Ocean*, has been nominated to fill the vacancy which occurred through the death of Commander Brooks, and has been appointed to the *Ringdove*, which vessel will probably shortly arrive there to relieve the *Elk*; whilst the latter, we learn, will proceed to Yokohama, to be Senior Officer's ship at that port, Captain Wooton now being Senior Commander on the station.

Smallpox was bad among the natives, but had not reached foreigners.

The *Courier* notices a horrible case of *Harikiri* which was committed on the 24th December. The victim was a mere boy sixteen years old, belonging to the Government school. It seems he was accused of stealing some of school property, and being the son of an officer was, in accordance with Japanese law, compelled to commit suicide without the knowledge of either his father of the Governor of Nagasaki. The body was kept in the school some time before it was given to his parents.

### HIOGO.

The great event of the day appears to be the sinking of the C. & J. Trading Company's str. *Rising Sun* in the Bay of Osaka on the 24th Dec. She was returning to Kobe when she struck against something lying at the bottom of the river, right in the fairway. It is thought that that obstruction was a Japanese anchor, placed there maliciously, and some suspect it is the work of the Japanese opposition company. A strange coincidence occurred in the fact that the Japanese steamers, though crowded with passengers and ready to start long before the *Rising Sun*, all waited for her to depart.—*Courier.*

### IMPERIAL EDICT REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF MA.

Kuei-yu and Chang Chi-wan report that they carefully tried the person who assassinated the viceroy. The affair was of the most atrocious description, and they therefore beg that the prisoner may be executed in the same way as if he had been the leader of a great rebellion. The accomplices according to the measure of their guilt must also be punished. By the prisoner's own confession he was formerly a *Chang-mao* rebel, and then an accomplice of pirates. When Ma Hsin-yi was lieutenant-governor of Chekiang, an extensive seizure of pirates was made at Nan-tien-hsien, and a great number were executed. Subsequently Chang's wife, by name Lo, eloped with one Wu Ping-sieh. When Ma Hsin-yi visited Ningpo a short time afterwards to inspect the troops, Chang stopped his chair in the street in order to lay a complaint before him. But the lieutenant-governor refused to listen to him. Burning with rage, at Ma's slaughter of his friends and contemptuous neglect of himself, he entered into relations with an escaped pirate named Lung Chi-yuan and other desperadoes, who still further excited his desire to revenge his supposed wrongs. Listening to them he formed the determination to assassinate Ma. He had moreover a small pawn office at the village of Sin-shi (in the outskirts of Hoochow); and just then Ma Hsin-yi issued a proclamation closing all such places, thus utterly ruining him. This fixed all his previous resolutions. From the seventh or eight year *Tung-chi*, he followed Ma about wherever he went, waiting for an opportunity of killing him, but always prevented from approaching him by the number of his retinue. On the twenty-sixth day of the seventh month of this year, at the military examinations, he worked himself secretly through the crowd, and not being observed in the crush suddenly struck a knife into the viceroy. So much for his confession. Kuei-yu and Chang Chi-wan have held examination after examination, but can get nothing else out of the prisoner, nor any light as to a third person who actuated the crime. They are therefore, constrained to believe the confession. An Edict is now issued, noticing that the trial of a man charged with such a crime as the assassination of a great minister and viceroy must not be slurred over. Chang's confession points to two motives—revenge for his own wrongs, and the advice given him by Lung Chi-yuan. There is therefore room for doubt whether he has made a completely clean breast of it. If, in accordance with the representations of Kuei-yu and Chang Chi-wan, the prisoner were at once executed, no one could feel that the ends of justice had been attained. Formerly a rescript was issued directing Tseu Kuo-fan, as soon as he should reach Nanking, to go carefully into the matter in concert with Kuei-yu and Chang Chi-wan. Chen Tun-ching, President of the Board of Punishments, is now ordered to set out with the utmost expedition for Nanking, and in concert with Tseng Kuo-fan to examine everybody mentioned in the depositions, and on completion of the process to inflict the severest penalties. The Board of Punishments is also directed to nominate a *wei yuan* to accompany the President. Respect this.—*Peking Gazette.*—*Cycle.*

### LECTURE AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The third of the series of lectures was delivered on Wednesday the 18th inst., by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, of the London Mission, on the subject of "Buddhism." It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Eitel's extensive reading on this subject and his masterly style of placing the results of his reading before an audience combined to produce a most interesting lecture. To those who wish to follow up the subject, it may be mentioned that Mr. Eitel has recently published a small work, obtainable at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, which gives in the form of a dictionary an admirable compendium of his researches.

The lecturer began by saying that it was with considerable hesitation that he stood up to speak on the subject of Buddhism, and as if he had given years to the study and had yet failed to make himself acquainted with its general characteristics and minute details, but on account of the magnitude and importance of the subject, which made him distrustful of his power to deal with it in a satisfactory and attractive manner. Its magnitude was such that it embraced branches of science which Western nations divided for separate study, embodying grand and peculiar views of physical science, subtle theorems on abstruse metaphysics, fanciful mysticism, practical morality, and a broad and finely elaborated system of church organisation. And yet the essence and substance of the whole might be compressed into a few formulas and symbols. But the importance of the subject was equal to its magnitude. It was a system which took its root in the oldest code-book of Asiatic nations, which extracted all the best ideas of ancient Brahminism, which had subsisted for 2,400 years, and brought within its influence 450 millions of people, fully one third of the human race, and which therefore deserved more than passing or passive attention. The history of Eastern Asia was the history of Buddhism, but the system was not confined to Asia, for since the beginning of this century its principles had been embodied in various atheistic philosophies in Europe and America, especially the so-called "positive religion" of Comte, which was only Buddhism adapted to modern civilisation. The lecturer proceeded to divide the subject into three parts, considering Buddhism first as an event in history, secondly as a dogmatic system, and finally as a popular religion. In view of the short space of time into which the lecture must be compressed, he proposed to take only the first portion of this programme, and consider Buddhism as an event in the history of the world. At the outset the usual difficulty was met. The roots of events, as was nearly always the case, were hidden in complete darkness. It was difficult to sift the truth from the mass of fiction and legend with which it was mixed. Still these legends and myths were not to be despised by the historian, as they were often very significant if received with discerning caution. The lecturer, however, proposed to give the results of the sifting process, sketching first the few histor

in the world's history it had been more of a blessing than a curse. It had prepared the way for a new religion to enter, for Christianity, if we had but half the enthusiasm that inspired the disciples of Buddha.

The lecture was received with loud applause.

The Rev Dr. Legge then rose and said he need not ask for the expression, which had already been given, of the thanks of the audience to Mr. Eitel for his valuable address. He, for one, should go away with a considerable increase to his stock of knowledge. The lecture would be a subject of reflection for many days to come. He had to announce that the next of the series would be delivered by Mr. J. J. Francis—the subject, "Our wars with China."

---

The following remarks made by Mr. C. W. Goodwin, Assistant Judge at H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, and an eminent authority on such a question, at the Missionary Conference at that place in Dec., 1867, will doubtless be in read with much interest:—

"Mr. Goodwin said that he had come with the sole idea of learning, not with any thought that he could add anything to the information of the learned and experienced who composed the meeting. His own views upon the subject were very general, and he was much indebted to those who had already spoken. He alluded to the analogy noticed by the Rev. Mr. Yates as existing between Buddhism and the Christian Religion, and to the fact that there was unquestionable evidence of a great "blossoming" of the human intellect having taken place about 100 years before the time of Confucius, which found utterance in Greece through Phythagoras, who revived some portion of the then obsolete learning of the Egyptians. It would seem that Buddhism had indeed the knowledge of the Western world, and in fact that from its tenets had sprung the sect of the Essenes. The Western world probably took the institution of monasteries from Buddhism. The Catholic Missionaries to China had been much puzzled by the strong similarity between the Buddhist ceremonials and those of their own church, and it is not improbable that the ceremonials of the Roman Catholic church has in fact been influenced by Buddhism. It was quite clear that after the time of Alexander the system of Indian thought influenced philosophy in Greece. This in its turn influenced historical Christianity; which would thus appear to be an offshoot of Buddhism; or at least to have been grafted upon it. With regard to the spread of Buddhism in China through the influence of the women, Mr. Goodwin observed that the influence of the mother over the child was in all countries a powerful means of spreading a religious system. He did not see how this fact could, as suggested by Mr. Yates, be made to have a practical bearing on the propagation of Christianity, on account of the difficulty which Chinese customs placed in the way of reaching the women of the family."

## DR. MURRAY'S REPORT FOR 1871 ON THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, 17th January, 1871.

In my Sanitary Report for 1870, the *Twelfth* I have had the honor of submitting to the Government, I rejoice to be able to continue to record the improvement which has taken place in the health of the Colony since 1858. When the sudden and startling death of several members of our community is recalled to our recollection, we are prepared to find that 1870 has been eminently unhealthy. But the vital statistics of the past year, as shown in the Tables, point out, that in the Gaol, the improvement has been so marked that the mortality has been lower than in any year previously recorded—and if among the general community it appears somewhat larger, it must not be forgotten that the Tables are calculated upon the Census of 1869, and that the additional five deaths recorded would probably not increase the percentage of mortality above the average, if the Tables were compiled from more correct data, which will never be obtained until a proper system of Registration of Deaths is enforced by Law. There can, however, be no doubt that in the early part of the summer, and up to the 3rd of August, there was a great and unusual increase of fever among the residents. For the most part it was not of a dangerous type, although by its tendency to relapse, it caused great prostration; but in one or two cases it assumed something of the character of typhus, and proved rapidly fatal. Opinions varied among practitioners as to the cause of this disease, and I am aware that it was generally attributed to some cuttings in the hill side, and the spreading of the cut soil over the roads undergoing repair. I have never, however, concurred in this view, and believe that the sole cause of the malady must be traced to the remarkably small fall of rain, which had taken place previous to the 3rd of August. I was led to form this opinion from the fact, that although cases of fever really did occur in the immediate neighbourhood of, and to leeward of these cuttings, and in certain localities in considerable number, this was not always the case; and not only was fever absent, in certain other localities, equally exposed to the supposed exhalations, but it occurred both to windward of them, and in places where there had been no such cuttings. I think it much more reasonable to cast the onus on the absence of rain, and the state of our drains; for this reason, that no sooner did rain fall on the 3rd of August, in sufficient quantity to wash out the sewers, than a marked amelioration took place in the health of the community.

RAIN FALL *from 1st January to 31st July for the last four Years, registered at the* GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

| *Months.* | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1.07 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.30 |
| February | 0.40 | 0.49 | 3.21 | 0.40 |
| March | 6.57 | 2.90 | 4.15 | 3.3 |
| April | 2.23 | 6.55 | 4.17 | 0.31 |
| May | 10.62 | 10.07 | 10.01 | 16.26 |
| June | 8.22 | 30.79 | 9.10 | 5.04 |
| July | 17.11 | 5.53 | 6.83 | 4.74 |
| Total | 46.22 | 57.12 | 38.27 | 30.35 |

And this naturally leads me to refer to the drains. It is not creditable to this Colony that after their unhealthy condition has been pointed out, both by myself and by the Sanitary Commission, they should remain as they are, a source of disease and death. In the early part of the past year the tenants, and others interested in the Praya lots, applied to the Government, through me, in regard to the seaward openings of the drains, and the noxious emanations from the foreshore, but the lowness of the public exchequer is the excuse offered for the unavoidable continuation of this most dangerous nuisance. Pending some more radical improvement, the drains should be run out into deep water, so as to prevent the wind blowing up them, and thus forcing the foul air out at the various gratings throughout the town. Carbolic acid has been freely used, but no amount of it will suffice, until the system of drainage has been entirely remodelled as recommended by the Sanitary Commission.

Typhus fever was imported in eight vessels from Yokohama between the 10th February and the 11th May—and all these vessels were placed in quarantine. In the eight vessels, there were thirteen cases of fever, of which number one terminated fatally. The Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Adams, has, as promised last year, sent in a Report on the subject of the connection between this disease and the ballasting of ships with tidal mud, a subject which has attracted considerable attention in other countries. Of 235 vessels in ballast, only 20 carried mud alone obtained from Shanghai; and in these 20 no case of fever occurred—" 124 of the total number came from Yokohama, Japan, ballasted either with ordinary soil obtained from the hill side, or with muddy single taken from the beach; eight of the ships so ballasted had typhus fever on board. It is significant that (although cases of typhus had occurred on shore at Yokohama where the crews might have been infected) no typhus fever was reported while the vessels had cargo on board, general, or otherwise." Now as Shanghai mud is unquestionably "tidal" and the ballast obtained in Yokohama was not strictly of this character, there does not appear to be any strong evidence afforded in the cases recorded, in favor of the theory that it is a frequent source of typhus.

In the winter of 1869-70 there were very few cases of Small Pox reported, but in December last, they commenced to appear, and by the end of the year there had been 14 cases admitted into the Government Civil Hospital, and 46 into the Seamen's Hospital, besides 7 in the Gaol. Since the beginning of the year the disease has been rapidly approaching an epidemic form, in spite of every precaution taken by the Police to prevent its spreading.

No other epidemic visited the Colony during the past year.

The Report then proceeds to give details concerning the Police, the Civil Hospital, and Lock Hospital, which, however, it is not necessary to reproduce in full.

## STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE YANG-TSZE.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The enormous export of Cotton from Shanghai to Hankow during the last three months shows us, at the same time, the almost marvellous productiveness of the lower plains of China and the equally wonderful capacity of consumption in the interior. Every available steamer has been placed on the line, every hour in port was begrudged; so that, almost on an average, daily steamboats carrying from five hundred to over two thousand tons of cotton have left the premises of the S. S. N. or the Union Companies. Nor does the export as yet show signs of diminution; the wharves and godowns are still crowded to overflowing with bales waiting for shipment, a scarcely appreciable decrease occurring when one of the large steamers has departed with her load. Roughly speaking, some fourteen or fifteen steamers, the greater number of which are capable of carrying from fifteen hundred to two thousand four hundred tons of cotton, have been engaged in the transport; so that the amount shipped has probably reached by this time the enormous amount of some quarter of a million piculs. We have already drawn attention to the advantage which, in a purely Chinese point of view, the opening of the river to steamers has conferred on the inhabitants of the districts at both ends; we may now fairly supplement what we stated on a previous occasion, by the further remark that, under the old system of conveyance, it would have been a matter of utter impossibility that so large an interchange could have taken place. What fifteen steamers have accomplished in three months, would have probably occupied from eight hundred to a thousand junks of the largest size, some six months. So sudden a call on the resources of the native carrying trade could not have been met, if it was possible to meet it all, without considerable interference with the general carrying trade of the country. The opening of the river so far as Hankow has thrown such an amount of capital into circulation in Kiangsu, that the effects cannot fail, sooner or later, to make themselves felt. Any prejudices that might have existed in the minds of the people themselves, are rapidly disappearing under the test of experience, and it only remains for the official mind to look at matters in the same practical light. Looking, however, beyond Hankow, we can form an idea of how enormous might be the increase over even the present consumption of cotton. Hunan and Szechuen are taking, we believe, the greater portion of that sent up from Kiangsu. The reports of the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Baron v. Richthofen have explained to us how it is possible that so large an import can be balanced by the productiveness, in other commodities, of those provinces. The import, instead of marking a want experienced from the failure of the ordinary crops, is in fact in a fair way of being permanently established. Hunan and Szechuen can and do produce crops which pay the husbandman a larger profit than cotton; and with the breaking down of the barriers raised, by an unwise and oppressive Government, to free internal intercourse, must result a permanent import trade. The capacity for consumption of the provinces named seems to be practically limited by the rates at which the lower country can supply the article; and that rate seems, owing to the enormous crop of the last year, to have been sufficiently low. Hunan and Szechuen are not, however, the only districts waiting to be supplied with cotton from the lower Yangtze. The great districts of Central Asia and of North-western China cry equally for the article. Even at present, with no better means of conveyance for so bulky an article, the chief trade of western Hunan consists in the export to Shensi and the far West, of cotton. Of the vicinity of Honan fu, Baron v. Richthofen speaks in his report:—

"The passage of Honan fu is the only future gate to the North-western Provinces and Central Asia, from the East. It does not occupy this position at present, nor will it ever do so before railways are built. I hesitate to touch this subject, which to many appears visionary, though probably no foreigner resident in China entertains doubt as to the necessity that railways should, and that in the course of time they will, be built. But if one speaks of the possible means that may be devised to raise to their true value the resources of northern China, one cannot avoid this question; and if anywhere in China it is here, in the region of Honan-fu, where the introduction of modern means of conveyance suggests itself as a step which will be attended with incalculable change of condition."

Here, at least, we have a question which can be urged and answered satisfactorily, from a completely Chinese point of view. Of all this enormous cotton traffic which has suddenly sprung up under our eyes, the Chinese enjoy every advantage, except the profit on freight—a very inconsiderable item when compared with the value of the trade, yet sufficient, we believe, to have made a year of unexampled prosperity for the Companies owning steamers on the river. When it is added that the Chinese are perfectly free to own shares in those Companies, and that in fact a considerable portion of their capital is really and actually Chinese, we have said enough to show how intimately our interests can lie together. The most ingenious apologist in the service of the Chinese Government can scarcely deny that, here at least, his clients have derived the lion's share; yet we fear that even this fact will fail to convince those at present entrusted with the Government of the country, of their duties and interests. To them, the isolation of the people, and their reduction to a mass of unthinking labourers, seem to be higher objects of government than their elevation in the social and mental scale.

---

## MEETING OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders in the above company was held on the 16th instant; present: the Viscount do Cercal (chairman), Messrs. Deacon, Mellish, Downe, Sage, Dolan, Notley, Head, G. Sharp, Hart, Nicaise, Jukes, Weller, G. F. Heard, Daly, Da Costa, Park, Sands and Davis.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting. The Report, which has already been published, was taken as read, and adopted.

Mr. DEACON then proposed the re-election of Messrs. Hart and Gibson, the retiring additors. This was seconded by Mr. Jukes, and carried unanimously.

The next business was the election of a Director in the room of Mr. J. B. Endicott, deceased. Mr. Jukes was appointed scrutineer of the ballot papers, which showed 485 votes for Mr. E. J. Sage, 15 for Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and 3 for Mr. M. P. Jukes. Mr. Sage was therefore declared duly elected.

Mr. HART next proposed (seconded by Mr. Jukes) a vote of thanks to the Directors and General Agents for the very able manner in which the business of the company had been conducted, and was sure they all looked forward to its being equally well conducted during the next six months.

The CHAIRMAN suitably replied, and the proceedings then terminated.

REPORT.

Report of the Board of Directors, to the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Office of the General Agents at Hongkong, January 16th, 1871.

The Board of Directors have now the pleasure of submitting to you their usual Half-Yearly Report upon the affairs of the Company, and its operations during the period from July 1st to December 31st, 1870.

The accounts are now laid before you, and show the working of the steamers for the past six months. After paying all commissions, running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, and outgoings of every description to the 31st December, adding interest on current account and deposit notes, and including $2,704.21 brought forward from last statement, the accounts show a profit of $112,712.98. The Directors recommend the following distribution of this amount:—to place $63,000 to the credit of Depreciation and Reserve Fund:—to declare a dividend on the paid up capital at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum, viz.: $45,000:—to devote $2,500 to their own remuneration, and carry forward $2,212.98 to new account.

You are aware that the Directors have for a long time desired to dispose of one of the Company's spare boats, as it appeared evident that the traffic on the River did not warrant the use of more than three steamers, and it was advisable to avoid the expense of keeping a vessel laid up that was not likely to be used. They availed therefore of an opportunity to sell the *Fire Dart* to a purchaser in Manila for the sum of $60,000, less expenses. Although this sum shows a loss on the value at which she stood in the Company's books, it was the utmost that could be obtained for her; the vessel herself required some repairs to the hull and machinery, and an entirely new set of Boilers, and the Directors trust you will approve of their action in accepting what they deemed her value under the circumstances. One of the conditions of the sale was that the vessel should be precluded from ever running on the Canton waters in opposition to the Company's steamers. The net sum of $57,000 has been placed on special deposit, and the Board recommend that the difference between the *Fire Dart's* value in the books and the actual sale, say $18,000, be written off the Reserve Fund, making the actual amount on deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation $175,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. If the appropriation as recommended by the Board be approved of, the Reserve Fund of the Company will stand at $100,000.

The Directors deeply regret the decease of their late Chairman, Mr. J. B. Endicott. The Viscount do Cercal has been appointed to the Chair, and the vacancy on the Board remains to be filled up. Any member chosen by the other Directors would have to be confirmed at the coming Meeting, and they have thought it best to leave the choice to the body of Shareholders themselves. A list of those shareholders eligible under the Articles of Association for the post of Director will be laid on the table, and can be seen at any time at the office of the General Agents.

The three running Steamers are covered against *all* risks for $140,000, and the value insured against *fire* alone has been reduced by the sale of the *Fire Dart* to $180,000.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. J. Hart and Mr. F. F. Gibson, both of whom retire from office at this Meeting, but being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

VISCOUNT DO CERCAL,
*Chairman.*

Hongkong, January 13th, 1871.

---

## UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in the U. S. N. Co. was held at the offices of the Company, on the 14th instant when there were present the following directors and shareholders—Messrs. R. Francis, in the chair, J. Ashton, T. Probst, Samuel Brown, J. M. Ringer, A. Robinson, S. J. G. Jellicoe, F. M. Youd, W. Lent, C. C. Rainbow, T. R. Wheelock, C. E. Endicott, W. B. Pryer, W. S. Rosenthal, R. W. M. Bird, law agent to the Co., L. H. Stoddard general manager, and W. Mitchell, auditor.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, The Chairman submitted the Report and Accounts. In doing so, he said it was to be regretted that they were not more favourable. The earnings of the *Tonsin* had been about as large as usual; those of the *Glengyle* had not been so large in proportion to her former work, and the *Rona* gave a loss of Tls. 9,300.

REPORT.

The Directors now present the accounts for the half-year ending 30th September, 1870, shewing a balance of net profit of Tls. 13,953.25.

The net earnings of the steamers have been Tls. 25,638.28, against Tls. 14,501 in half-year ending 31st March last, and Tls. 44,501.13 in corresponding half-year of 1869. The unfavorable comparison in the latter case arises partly from the time lost whilst the *Rona* and *Glengyle* were undergoing repairs and alterations, and partly from the low rates of freight on the coast. The loss from the latter cause has been partly obviated during the present quarter by the substitution (temporarily) of the *Glengyle* for the *Rona*.

It will be observed that the Reserve Fund stands at Tls. 18,544.77, instead of Tls. 20,544.77 as stated in last Report. On making up the account finally, the balance proved to Tls. 243.09 only, and it was not therefore practicable to write off Tls. 2,000 as then proposed out of the earnings of the half-year.

The offices of the Company were removed from the premises of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., to those rented from Messrs. Maynard, Cousin & Co., on 24th Sept. last.

The Shareholders are aware of the Bankruptcy of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., the late Agents in Shanghai, and the Directors regret to have to inform them that the firm's indebtedness to the Company is between Tls. 17,000 and 18,000. As this amount is more than the profit earned, they cannot recommend the payment of any dividend for the half-year, but suggest that the usual bonus of 5 per cent on freight be paid to contributors.

In the early part of last year, arrangements were entered into with Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., under which it was agreed that the Company should allow them Tls. 6,500, and take over all their interest in the premises on the French Bund, now occupied by the Company. The Leases held by the firm were consequently allowed to revert to the proprietors, who have granted new Leases direct to the Company.

The Directors have appointed Mr. L. H. Stoddard general manager of the Company.

To meet the necessity of occasional alterations in the Deed of Settlement, the Directors propose the adoption of the following clause, to which the written consent of every Shareholder is invited:—

"That the Company may from time to time by resolution passed by a majority in number representing at least two-thirds in value of the Shareholders present at an Extraordinary General Meeting, holding not less than Tls. 50,000 of the Capital Stock, called and convened as by the Deed of Settlement provided, repeal, alter or make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company, contained in the Deed of Settlement; provided that such resolutions be submitted to and confirmed by a subsequent general meeting to be held not less than two months thereafter."

To meet overdue and future payments on account of the *Glengyle*, the Directors recommend the issue of Debentures bearing interest at 10 per cent. (ten per cent), for a sum not exceeding Tls. 120,000; Shareholders' applications to have the preference.

Messrs. Samuel Brown and J. M. Ringer have been appointed Directors in place of W. Jackson, Esq., and F. A. Groom Esq., subject to confirmation by present meeting.

Mr. Robinson remarked that the Report did not in any way allude to the subject of insurance, which had been discussed at last meeting. He would like to know whether any alteration had been made in that item.

The Chairman said the steamers had been insured in accordance with the resolution then passed. The *Glengyle* was covered for Tls. 125,000, the *Rona* for Tls. 63,000, and *Tonsin* for Tls. 60,000. Upon the whole there had been a slight saving effected in this.

Mr. Robinson noticed that in the assets there was an item of freights outstanding of Tls. 30,897.11. The sum here put down seemed to be a considerable increase from last year. Was there any reason why it should have been increased so much?

The Chairman said it could not be expected to remain always at the same point. There was not much difference between the present and former amounts under that head. The list of outstanding freights was lying on the table and might be referred to.

Mr. Robinson asked if the Company had any security for the payment of these amounts?

The Manager said for the downward freights they had the cargo as security, but for the upward they had only the shippers to look to. The amount was about equally divided between upward and downward freights.

The Chairman noticed, further, as raising the amount in question exceptionally on the present occasion, that the *Glengyle* had cleared on the day of closing the account, and a large proportion of her freight for that trip therefore came to be entered in it.

Mr. Robinson presumed, then, that there had been no loss of any consequence in respect outstanding freights.

The Manager observed that, as the majority of the shippers were shareholders, the Company held a security in their shares.

Mr. Jellicoe noticed that the appointment of Mr. Stoddard as general manager was put in the present report, while the minutes of last meeting read showed that he had been appointed at that time. He could not see any reason for repeating the appointment.

The Chairman explained that Mr. Stoddard had then been appointed from the 28th June to 20th September, and so had since to be reappointed.

Some discussion followed as to the terms of Mr. Stoddard's engagement as Manager of the the Company. Eventually,

Mr. Robinson begged to propose—

"That the Directors be instructed to make no more permanent engagement with the general manager, Mr. Stoddard than for three months at a time, terminable by either party giving three months notice at the end of any month." He hoped he would not be understood to throw a shadow of doubt or of blame on Mr. Stoddard's management; it was by no means his intention to do so; but under existing circumstances he thought it would be very unwise to saddle the Company with permanent engagements with any of the staff.

Mr. Endicott begged to second the motion.

Mr. Rainbow said he had to propose as an amendment—

"That any arrangement proposed by the Directors to be a permanent one with Mr. Stoddard, shall be submitted to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting."

Mr. Pryer begged to second.

Mr. Robinson said before the motion and amendment were put, he wished to ask Mr. Rainbow how the proposition contained in the amendment was likely to benefit the shareholders. It was not so much that the shareholders should be made acquainted with the fact of a contemplated permanent engagement, as that, for their interests under certain circumstances, no lengthened engagement should be entered into. Supposing, for instance, they were required to pay up for the *Glengyle*, and thus thrown into a fix while they were saddled with a permanent engagement, they would have to fulfil it in whatever position they were.

Mr. Rainbow said the only objection he had to the motion was that it was taking the matter too much out of the hands of the Directors, who were, they were all ready to admit, managing the Company as well as possible.

Mr. Robinson could but say he thought the Directors should be very glad to have the responsibility taken off their shoulders.

The motion and amendment were then put to the meeting, when the latter was lost.

Mr. Ashton wished to make a remark to Mr. Robinson and to the shareholders. The motion just put and passed by the meeting, placed a certain amount of restriction upon the Directors, but if it was intended to benefit the shareholders, it did not half meet the case. There were the general office expenses, which came to Tls. 630 a month, would not Mr. Robinson wish it to apply equally to them?

Mr. Robinson begged, in reply to the question which seemed to be put to him by Mr. Ashton, to say that he had not the least desire to interfere with the operations of the office, and had no suggestion to make regarding them.

Mr. Ashton observed that it was a large amount, and no doubt of as much interest to the shareholders as that involved in the other matter.

Mr. Robinson agreed that it was, but he had not felt it necessary to include it in his suggestion.

Mr. Ashton thought Mr. Robinson might perhaps wish to do so, however, when it was pointed out.

Mr. Jellicoe asked a question regarding the values of hulks and cargo-boats, with which the Company credited itself in the accounts.

The Chairman said there was no allowance for depreciation during the half-year, that being taken into account only on the twelve months. The cargo-boats belonging to the Company were all paid for.

Mr. Rainbow said that, referring to Mr. Brown's statement to Mr. Robinson, it would be satisfactory to know to what term the limit of payment of the price of the *Glengyle* extended.

The Chairman said the balance of the purchase money for the *Glengyle*, was due on 1st February 1872.

Mr. Robinson would like to know whether the working of the Company for the last quarter had been more or less satisfactory than for the corresponding term last year.

The Chairman said it was more satisfactory there having been a profit of Tls. 15,000 for the three months. Last year, it would be remembered, there was no profit at all in the second half-year. The gross amount of freight for three months had been over Tls. 99,000, and for six Tls. 180,000; and of course, though the expenses were very large, any slight increase was so much to the good for a dividend.

Mr. Robinson did not know what the other shareholders might propose to do with reference to the last clause inserted in the Report, regarding the issue of debentures. The Report had reached him so late that he had not had an opportunity of consulting any of his clients who were shareholders; nor had he been able to judge from intimation itself, what course to adopt. He would like to know the plan proposed by the Directors—on what material they grounded their scheme—and, to allow of due consideration of that matter by the shareholders, that the meeting should be adjourned. At that time he was neither in a position to dissent nor to agree to the proposal, but would suggest that the Directors state the plan they intended to pursue.

The Chairman said their object in the first place was to learn the views of the shareholders. Though no pressure might be placed upon them with regard to the payments for the *Glengyle*, still it was an unsatisfactory position to be placed in, and they therefore proposed to issue these debentures to bear ten per cent. interest, which would be better than running the risk of having to pay 12 per cent. on arrears, under the present agreement. The debentures would rank before capital, and would run for three or five years.

After some discussion,

Mr. Ashton asked if Mr. Robinson had any objection to the meeting passing the Report and Accounts, leaving out the clause relating to debentures.

Mr. Robinson said he had been asking only in what form they intended to carry out that clause.

Mr. Jellicoe said he had another matter to obtain information upon. He had heard a report outside, and he was very glad to believe, at least to hope, that the Directors would be able to give a denial to it—that considerable expense was gone to in getting the *Glengyle* ready to go to the South instead of the *Rona*; that new sails and spars had been got for her; and now, since she was going on the river again, these would be no longer valuable.

The Chairman said the expense of fitting the *Glengyle* amounted to Tls. 600, and made Tls. 2,500 more by freight than the *Rona* could have done, so that the amount was well laid out.

Mr. Robinson then proposed—

"That the Report, (with the exception of the clause relating to the alteration of the Deed of Settlement and the proposal to issue debentures,) and the Accounts laid before the meeting, be adopted and passed, having regard to the resolution previously passed at this meeting in relation to the engagement of Mr. Stoddard."

With regard to the clause for altering the Deed of Settlement, it was somewhat indistinct, in respect to who had the power to pass the resolution, and the amount of Tls. 50,000 was small in proportion to the capital of the Company. Who was to hold this sum, the whole meeting at which the resolution was passed, or the shareholders passing it?

Mr. Wheelock seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The Chairman said it was the intention that the resolution in question should be passed by the majority of a meeting, which meeting should hold at least that amount.

Mr. Robinson then suggested a fresh wording.

The Chairman said it was thought it would be difficult to get people holding more than Tls. 50,000 together.

Mr. Robinson did not doubt that they would be able to do so, observing that about Tls. 140,000 of stock was then represented by the meeting. Supposing to-day they had to pass such a resolution, two-thirds of the meeting would have to vote for it.

It was proposed, therefore, by Mr. Wheelock and seconded by Mr. Endicott—

"That it shall be competent for the Shareholders assembled at any ordinary or extraordinary general meeting, called and convened as by the Deed of Settlement provided, and representing not less than Tls. 75,000 of the Capital Stock, by resolution to repeal, alter, or make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations contained in the Deed of Settlement; provided that at least one week's notice of the proposed repeal or alterations shall have been given to the Shareholders, and that the resolution authorising such repeal or alteration shall be agreed to by two-thirds in value of the Shareholders present or represented at such meeting, and that such resolutions shall not take effect until they shall have been submitted to and confirmed by a subsequent general meeting of Shareholders, to be held not less than two months after the passing thereof."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Robinson then moved and Mr. Jellicoe seconded—

"That this meeting stand adjourned for three weeks for the consideration of the issue of debentures, and that it recommends some sketch or plan to be meanwhile drawn up by the Directors and submitted to the shareholders."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Littledale having intimated his resignation of the post of auditor to the Company, it was proposed by Mr. Stoddard, seconded by Mr. Probst, that Mr. Pryer be appointed.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Rainbow then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors and Manager, for the able way they had conducted the business of the Company for the last half-year; and the meeting adjourned.—(*Daily News.*)

---

## THE CO-HONG.

(*Cycle.*)

We so frequently see and hear allusions to the "Co-hong system," with its abuses and embarrassments, that there is some reason for us to enquire what the co-hong was and what it did. The people who talk glibly about both these points are generally no better informed than ourselves, but the indefiniteness of the expression is much in its favour; as also is the presumption that anything may be put down to the working of the co-hong system without the risk of the other party to the discourse betraying his ignorance by asking an inconvenient question. Williams tells us that in 1703 one native merchant at Canton was invested with the sole right to trade with foreigners, or farm out the privilege. The trade was then inconsiderable, but rapidly increased during the next twenty years. In 1720 a uniform rate of four per cent. was levied by the local government upon all goods, and the monopoly of foreign commerce was transferred to a body of merchants, who, as a quid pro quo, paid large annual sums, secured the duties, and made themselves responsible for the good behaviour of foreigners. This was the beginning of the co-hong system, under which the duties were speedily raised to sixteen per cent. ad valorem, heavy fees were exacted from the purveyors of ships' stores, and tonnage dues were rigorously levied. At this time direct communication between the foreign merchants and the native authorities was permitted, but shortly afterwards both the mandarins and the hong merchants found it convenient to make the latter the only channel through which representations and complaints could be made, as thus responsibility was shifted backwards and forwards from one to the other, and under the impossibility of obtaining redress for any grievance, the wisest plan seemed to be to hold one's tongue. Thus while in one way or another considerable profit was derived by foreigners from the trade, the History of the period is only a detail of personal vexations, illegal exactions, and occasional feeble protests on the part of merchants who were quite unable to do anything except to protest. It is astonishing that in the face of intentional and protracted delays in the unloading and loading of ships, in spite of open plunder, injurious proclamations, outrageous exactions and horrible accusations, English merchants continued to maintain their relations with the Chinese. The members of the co-hong, although deriving enormous profits, were hardly to be envied. They were answerable for their foreign clients, but these latter were not always as tractable as they were expected to be. The vagaries of sailors formed no inconsiderable part of the difficulty, and every accident was set down to malice aforethought. Thus, in a Canton tavern, a scuffle took place between a party of sailors and a native crowd, in which one of the Chinese was killed. The trade was immediately stopped, and the hong merchant who had secured the ship to which the sailors belonged was held answerable for the delivery of the culprit. Thus with constant interruptions commercial intercourse was carried on, illustrating in the most remarkable manner the energy, pluck and determination of English merchants, and the evils of the co-hong system.

There was however another result which could hardly have been anticipated by either party, but which was none the less embarrassing whenever the difficulties, always pending, arrived at a point when settlement of some kind was unavoidable. Of the privileged hongs, numbering thirteen by the regulations of 1755, some were wealthy, while others were very poor. Decrees were issued forbidding foreigners to lend money to the latter, but they were systematically disregarded. A merchant, for example, would occasionally find it more to his taste or interest to lend money or goods to a poor hong than to trust to the legitimate profits of the market. The loan would be made at 12 or 15 per cent. interest, and after five or six years the original debt would be doubled. The hong would then become bankrupt and the claim would be made payable in instalments stretching over four or five years. Thus it came about that in twenty years or thereabouts, foreigners had claims against native hongs amounting in the aggregate to about a million sterling. By a most ingenious device, acquiesced in by the East India Company, the existence of these claims was made the ground for the adoption of a plan of direct taxation levied on foreign commerce. Only by such means could satisfaction be made, and hence arose the system which afterwards proved so unbearably oppressive. In spite of it, the balance against the hongs went on increasing, until in 1838 it amounted to five millions of dollars. Meanwhile the co-hongs could not be induced to separate the nationalities concerned, but levied taxation on the general trade in order to meet the claims set up by individuals. Nor is this to be wondered at, for it would have been in the highest degree difficult to separate with exactness the property of one nationality from that of another, and the abstract principle of justice involved had no weight with the tax-imposers. There were many arguments brought forward in support of the co-hong's measures and against them. But that which had the most weight in their favour was that the demands of foreign creditors were backed by an armed force, that when the co-hong acknowledged those demands and accepted the measure of taxation afterwards carried out, it did not pledge itself to make distinctions between nationalities, which indeed it had no interest in ignoring save on the ground of saving trouble, and finally that it was not its business to prompt the claimants to a nice justice among themselves. For, by a curious perversion of all the recognised axioms of political economy, a very considerable portion of the sum required to liquidate the claims was raised from the taxation of native exports. This mode of levy, affecting the native exporter rather than the foreign purchaser individually, rendered distinction almost impossible, and among other plans suggested for getting over the difficulty was one by which imports should alone be taxed, as they could easily be distinguished nationally. At the same time, having regard to the magnitude of English claims, a sufficient import duty would so far as China was concerned have opposed a notable check to British industry. We know now how all this was arranged subsequently, but the sole measure by which a recurrence of the evils could be prevented was the free opening of trade to all native merchants, thus introducing the element of competition on that side where it was before conspicuously absent. In fact, while foreigners were competing amongst themselves to the manifest advantage of the native hongs, these latter were prevented by strictly enforced regulations from trading unless a specified minimum of profit could be secured. The extent of co-hong taxation was thus rendered practically unlimited, and uncontrollably irregular.

We have done away with the co-hong at least in name. But the records of our transactions with the natives in recent times, and even at the present moment, shew unmistakably that Chinese merchants reverently preserve the traditions of those good old days. In every separate instance, great or small, whether in the markets or in the narrow circle of household management, the same feature presents itself. Nowhere do we miss combination amongst natives, nowhere do we find it amongst foreigners. We do not blame the natives for wielding their powerful weapon, why should they not? But we do blame foreigners for nursing and perpetuating the weakness which raises the price of everything we require, from tea and silk down to fish and vegetables. We ruin the labour market and the produce markets wherever we go, and we then exclusively blame "the vestiges of the co-hong system." We are right so far, but only for the reason that our own jealousy of one another renders the abolition of that or any like system as unnecessary for the natives as it would be distasteful and unprofitable to them.

---

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 24TH, EVENING.

There has been a fair demand for Bengal drug during the day, Old Patna at $590 to $592½, and Old Benares $586½ to $587½. New Patna, $536½ to $537½, on time of the 1st sales to arrive, sellers. Old Patna, $592½ on three weeks time after the arrival of next direct steamers from Calcutta. New Patna, 2nd sales on time, $527½ to $530, little doing. Malwa, $622½ cash, and $627½, on credit, little doing.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—34½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—30 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share, premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 to $2,000 premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 70 per share, premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$278 to $280 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$37 to 38 per share, ex-interest.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 to 41 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. prem. cum. div.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 22 to 23 per share premium
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par nominal.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—par nominal.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$55 per share premium.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—75 to 80 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—1 per cent premium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½ to 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½
Bank Bills on demand,.....4/2½
ON NEW YORK—
Private, 5 months' sight.....—
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74
Bank, 15 days' sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....74½ to 5/8

SALES ON JANUARY 24TH, 1871.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*White Wax*, 1 piece, at $116, by Tak-mi to travelling merchant.

*Tin*, 300 slabs, at $30.59, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.

*White Pepper*, 10 piculs, at $17, by Hung-fung travelling merchant.

*Red Dates*, 50 piculs, at $2.40, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

*Shanghai Cotton*, 20 bales, at $18.60, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

*Vermicelli*, 100 bales, at $6.55, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

*Shanghai Cotton*, 135 bales, at $18.75, by foreign merchant to Kin-sam.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 53 bales, at $15.75, by foreign merchant to Man-hing.

*Grey Shirtings*, 8-4lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.62, by foreign merchant.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 148 bales, at $15.25, by foreign to Chuen-shing.

*White Shirtings*, No. 30, 500 pieces, at $4.20, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.


## For Sale.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE received *per Bengal*, Overland Mail, and S. S. *Nestor*, a choice assortment of MILLINERY,

IN

Ladies' BONNETS, new shapes.
Ladies' Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Children's Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Corded RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
MUSLIN SETS.
Fashionable Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
French Kid GLOVES, 2 buttons.
Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
Black and the New Green Cloth JACKETS, with Sealskin Trimmings, New Shapes.
Opera MANTLES.
Opera HOODS.
Wool and Paisley SHAWLS.
Children's Wool JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS, &c.
A

## Intimations.

READER!!

THIS PAGE IS FOR YOU,

WHO suffer with the pangs of Rheumatism or Gout, both springing from the same root, and both curable by the same medicine, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous blood, there is a remedy that never fails, that purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Who have so long been suffering with the burning, stinging pains of Cancer, destroying your peace and comfort in life, and filling you with gloomy forebodings of the future—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Afflicted sufferer with Tumor, enlarging day by day before your eyes, and every day seeming to bring the end nearer and nearer, do not delay—use at once and freely BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose head is covered with the loathsome scald or tetter, ashamed to let yourself be seen even by your friends, well knowing how disgusting is the sight—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

On whose person the foul and vitiated humors have produced those fearful-looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose knees are enlarged and deformed with White Swellings, there is still hope; do not delay, else will the amputating knife soon be required—Save your limbs, use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

In all of the above diseases, use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS in conjunction with the SARSAPARILLA: the cure will thus be greatly hastened.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

Why are you sick? There must be a cause. Nature never intended that we should pass, as many do, nearly one-half of our lives in bodily pain. This it becomes evident that you have, in some way, broken Nature's laws. Your Sick-headache, your Nervous-headache, your Bilious-headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, and up under the Shoulder-blades—your Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, and Heartburn—your Costiveness, Piles, Sickness at the Stomach—the Pimples, Roughness, and Blotches on your face, neck, and arms—all these, and many other troubles and feelings of illness, are simply evidences of the fact that you have broken the laws on which Nature bases the bodily ease, comfort, health and strength of the human family; and the chances are as a hundred to one, that unless your system gets prompt aid, your trouble will go on increasing and gradually getting worse, until it is beyond human help. The point of great importance, then, is to obtain the proper remedy—something that will cure safely, and not by violent action or corroding influence jeopardize the health it is intended to restore. There is such a medicine—perfectly safe for the weakest and most delicate, yet powerful enough for the strongest—searching out every atom of diseased or depraved matter, and expelling or neutralizing it—giving wonderful tone and strength to the stomach, vigor to the liver, and regularity to the bowels;—used we say that this medicine is

BRISTOL'S
VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

strongly anti-bilious, powerfully tonic, and the best of all nervines. They are the result of long years of careful and laborious study; and in saying they are the best of all purgatives, we only repeat what is generally conceded.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A USEFUL PERFUME.

The expensive liquid odors which are sold in small vials as perfumes for the handkerchief are of no particular use or benefit to those who use them. It is not claimed that they exercise any beneficial influence upon the health, nor that they can in any way mitigate or relieve the nervous troubles with which so many ladies are afflicted; in fact their use is of no benefit whatever.

How different it is with that health-giving and delightful floral perfume

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER!

It is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body. It imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers. It clears the complexion of all pimples, impurities, and roughness, and to the faint and exhausted invalid it lends strength, and gives ease and comfort, and yet withal it is

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF PERFUMES.

The sense of smell never tires of it. Its freshness and exquisite fragrance when once enjoyed become ever after a positive necessity.

It is this wonderful combination of the useful with the agreeable, that has made MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER so widely celebrated and so highly prized. In many warm climates, four to six bottles of it are mixed with the water of each bath, which so invigorates, refreshes, and strengthens the system, that the enervating effects of climate are thrown off.

It is not alone in the richness or delicacy of its fragrance that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER equals, and even surpasses, the most expensive of the French and English perfumery, but also in its lasting power. The handkerchief sprinkled with it, is perfumed for weeks, or until it is washed; and, unlike the English and French extracts, time does not deteriorate its fragrance, but rather serves to refine or spiritualize its exquisite aroma.

As a COSMETIC it is unequalled, imparting softness, clearness, smoothness, and whiteness to the face, neck, arms, and hands; but as there are counterfeits, it is necessary always to ask for the FLORIDA WATER prepared by LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1513 17th August, 1870.

## Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding | 1 month ½ of the annual rate |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding | 3 " ¾ do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | 6 " 1 do. do. |

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 693 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days, | ¼ of the annual rate. |
| Not exceeding 1 month, | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... | ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... | 1 do. do. |

EDWARD NORTON,
*Agent the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
*And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.*

*Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ per cent. |
| Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. | ¼ per cent |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 per cent |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 899 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ per cent. per annum |
| Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. | ¼ " |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 " |

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rates |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. | ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... | ¾ do. do. |
| Above six months the full annual rate. | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. | ¼ per cent |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents | ¼ per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. | 1 per cent. |
| Other Risks by Special arrangement. | |

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼ th per cent. |
| Not exceeding..... | 1 month ¼ per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... | 3 " ¼ " |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... | 6 " ½ " |
| Above 6 months, the full annual rate of | 1 " |

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

## Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents, A. Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

*Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (six quart versé.)*

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rate |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... | 3 " ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding..... | 6 " ¾ do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
*Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

## Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
*From the 1st February next.*

THE HOUSE, No. 29, *Wyndham Street*, Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

4w 144 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

TO LET,
*(With immediate possession).*

THE Commodious HOUSE, situated in Caine's Road, formerly the property of and occupied by W. H. RENNIE, Esq.

For particulars, apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

tf 108 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
*With Possession on 1st February next.*

THE HOUSE, No. 5, Caine Road, at present occupied by Dr. MURRAY.

*Also,*

HOUSE, No. 6, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 95 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
*With Possession on 1st Oct. next.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGHE & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
*With immediate possession.*

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.

THE GODOWN situated under our Offices, in the Building known as DENT'S BLOCK, on the Praya; capacity 800 Tons. Occupation can be had on the 1st January, 1871.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

1m 2267 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

TO LET
*(With possession on 1st January, 1871).*

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Polefoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MEYER, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House. Apply to G., office of this paper.

tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

TO LET.
*With immediate possession.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN R. HOLLAND,
*Sole Proprietor,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.

Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.

tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

SING-LEE.

HAS for Sale every kind of COALS, at moderate rates.

*Also,*

Dealer in EUROPEAN GOODS.

*No. 37, Tung-man Lane.*

2m 2278 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
*70 F. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Store,

tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. MARTY has the honor to inform the public of Hongkong that his Association has been dissolved on the first of January, 1871, and Mr. MARTY will be responsible for the debts only contracted in Hongkong by the name of BARBELET & MARTY.

A. R. MARTY,
*94, Queen's Road.*

tf 46 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT No. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.

GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*

N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. 1m 1953

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1421 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ap1

[illegible]
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 552 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

[illegible]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

## Docks.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

*RIVER MIN.*

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 15 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
*Superintendent*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

*Note.*—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
*Agent in Hongkong,*
EDW. NORTON.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Davis & Furber's Woollen Machinery, Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belting, Engineers' Supplies, &c.

☞ Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. [3m 36 Jan. 7

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises now in the occupation of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central.* If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets.

Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

GEORGE F. HEARD,
*Executor.*

tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. F. HAWKE,
*One of the Executors.*

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.

J. THOMSON.

tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

A. FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
*54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1019 June 2

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW:
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG as my Attorney and Agent, to act for me in the management of my business during my temporary absence from the Colony.

L. F. WARD.

tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.

BROWN & Co.

3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

WE have this day established ourselves in this Colony as Average Adjusters, Public Accountants and General Commission Agents.

WOODFORD & Co.

18, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871. [1m 13

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRAZER has ceased to be a Manager of the BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

By authority of the Directors,

G. CRICHTON.

Hongkong and China,
15th January, 1871. [16d 102

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MY business will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of HENRY GRIBBLE & Co.

Mr. RYLE HOLME is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

HENRY GRIBBLE.

1m 2 Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at these Ports, as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. [2m 2127

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

## Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"MADRAS,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1871. [tf 149

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"SUNDA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 24th January, 1871. [tf 150

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque

"ROMEO,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 151 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Barque

"COLOMA"

with the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"SEA SERPENT,"

White, Master, will have quick despatch from here.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2w 118 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"EVELYN WOOD,"

Jamieson, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Mullen, Master, will have despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 104 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque

"ADELIA CARLETON,"

Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Barque

"HOMER,"

will have quick despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British ship

"NORTH STAR,"

Capt. C. J. Jeffery, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 39 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Brig

"STEPHEN BISHOP,"

Foote, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2220. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Steamer

"WARRIOR,"

Capt. James Thomas, of 950 Tons Register, Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

East Point, 18th January, 1871. [7d 120

## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close.*

The Mail for Port Elizabeth, per schooner *Ino*, will close at 11 A.M. to-day, the 25th inst., instead of at the